# The Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

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## DOCTOR GEO. D. BRUCE.

OFFICE in Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth streets—east side.
August 14---tf

## Fine Cutlery, and Fancy Goods.

### JOHN B. M'FADDEN,

No. 85 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received an extensive assortment of Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Elliott's, Rodgers', and Bingham's Razors and Scissors, finely finished in various tyles. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Pocket Books, Ladies' Thread Cases, Pearl, Ivory. and Tortoise Shell Card Cases, Porcelain Slates, Gold, Pearl, Jet, and Enamelled Waist Buckles and Slides, Bead Bags and Purses, Fancy Work Boxes and Baskets, Dissected Maps, and Medallions—with a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents.
Dec. 19, 1833.

## NEW WORKS.

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES—comprizing visits to the most interesting Scenes in North and South America, and the West Indies, with Notes on Negro Slavery, and Canadian Emigration. By Capt. J. E. Alexander, 42d Royal Highlanders, F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S., etc., Author of Travels in Asia, Persia, etc.

Examples; or Family Scenes.

Bickersteth's Harmony of the Four Gospels—founded on the Arrangement of the Harmonia Evangelica of the Rev. Edward Greswell, with the practical reflections of Dr. Doddridge.

Taylor's Life of Cowper.

Fergus on Nature and Revelation.

Abercrombie on the Philosophy of the Moral Feelings.

The Parson's Daughter: By the Author of 'Sayings and Doings:' in 2 volumes.

The New Gil Blas—or Pedro of Penaflor: by Henry D. Inglis, Author of 'Spain in 1830,' etc.

The Abbess—a Romance: by the Author of the 'Domestic Manners of the Americans,' 'Refugee in America,' etc.: in 2 vols.

Mary of Burgundy—or the Revolt of Ghent: By the Author of 'Philip Augustus,' 'Henry Masterton,' etc. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
September 26, 1833. 73 Wood street.

## Real Estate & Steamboat Stock FOR SALE.

THE Assignees of JAMES ADAMS, Jr., offer for sale his Real Estate, consisting as follows, viz:—

The Warehouse and Lot, corner of Water street and Chancery Lane, running through to Front street, being 35 feet front, and rear by 160 feet deep. The Warehouse is three stories high; substantially built of brick, and furnished with every convenience requisite for transacting a large business.

Eight Lots of Ground, 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, in Bayardstown, lying between the Cotton Factory, and fronting on Liberty street, and running back to an alley, 12 feet wide.

*Also*—His interest in the following steam boats, viz:—

One sixth of Steam Boat New Brunswick;
One sixth of do. Return;
One eighth of do. Gazelle;
One seventh of do. Lady Byron.

☞For terms, &c., apply to the subscribers, or to Mr. F. R. Smith, at Mr. Adams' late Warehouse.

MICHAEL TIERNAN,
WILLIAM EBBS,
S. P. DARLINGTON,
September 19—tf *Assignees.*

## New Stourbridge Glass Works.

### J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

**FLINT GLASS WARE,**

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

*No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,*

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.
Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

## HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.
April 23--tf

## GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

*A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.*

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

*Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,*

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.
December 4, 1832.—tf

## REMOVAL.

### H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continne to keep on hand a General Assortment of

**Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall PAPER.**

☞Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.
May 28, 1833.—tf

## CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

**DARLINGTON & PEEBLES,**

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

*No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,*

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

*A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,*
BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.
Nov. 20, 1832.---tf.

## LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having associated in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, will attend to the duties of their Profession in the county of Allegheny and the adjacent counties. Their Office is in the house recently occupied by T. B. Dallas, Esq., in Liberty street, and opposite to Fifth street, where they may, at all times, be consulted on professional business.

JOHN D. MAHON,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
June 4, 1833—tf

## NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831---tf

## FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.---tf

## TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,
May 24---tf Bayardstown.

## VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
April 19---tf

## FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

*Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash*

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
*Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.*

## REMOVAL.

### H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO.

*DRUGGISTS,*

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c.&c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale retail, on the most reasonable terms. April 23—tf

## Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
April 19, 1833---tf

## REMOVAL.

### TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

**GROCERY LINE,**

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.
Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

## LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

## Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832---tf

## H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

## FRESH DRUGS, &C.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, *No. 162, Liberty street, opposite Sixth street,* have recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., which they will sell, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.

☞They have also for sale, Dye stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, &c.
July 5, 1833.----swlm&w6m.

## NOTICE TO HATTERS.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to inform the public that his establishment has been rebuilt, and that he is now prepared to manufacture *HAT BODIES, on an Improved Plan,* Which, he confidently believes, will give satisfaction to all who may try them.

Said Factory is situated on Water street, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, a few rods above the Canal, and adjoining the Foundry of M'Clurg, Pratt & Co.

The price for forming and hardening is *eleven dollars* per hundred.

Wool will be taken in payment: Bodies, of our native Wool, kept constantly on hand, for sale.

D. P. INGERSOLL.

☞ The other papers of the city, and the Wheeling Gazette, will please insert the above three times. June 11, 1833—tf

## ASSIGNMENT.

JAMES ADAMS, Junior, Merchant of this city, on the 13th instant, executed to the Subscribers a deed of Assignment of all his Estate, real, personal, and mixed, in trust for the benefit (among others) of those creditors who should, on or before the first of December next, execute a release or acquittance of the said Jas Adams, Jr. from all debts and demands.

The Assignment and Release may be examined at the office of James S. Craft, Esq. No. 35 Market street.

All persons having had dealings with Mr. Adams, are requested to call and settle their accounts and those indebted to pay the amounts due to the undersigned, or to Mr. F. R. Smith, at Mr. Adams' late Warehouse.

MICHAEL TIERNAN,
WILLIAM EBBS,
S P. DARLINGTON.
August 15, 1833.—dtf

## CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a *General Commission and Forwarding Busines.*

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,* at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

## KEEPSAKE—FOR 1834.

THE Keepsake, for 1834, with Seventeen Splendid Engravings, by the most eminent artists. A few copies received this day, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Dec. 30· No. 44 Market st.

ANNUALS FOR **1834.**—The Pearl; or Affection's Gift—a Christmas and New Year Present: with eight splendid Engravings.

The Offering—a Christmas and New Year's Present: with 11 Splendid Engravings.

The Geographical Annual (for 1834) with 100 Maps and Tables.

This day received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44, Market street, between 2d & 3d streets.
Nov. 23, 1833.—tf

## NEW WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 61 WOOD STREET,

WILLIAM DAILY has just received, direct from the Manufacturers, a choice and well selected assortment, embracing every variety in the line, which he will sell, wholesale, at a very small advance.

Merchants and others, visiting the city, are respectfully invited to examine his stock.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1833:—tf

☞The Steubenville Herald, Zanesville Republican, and New Lisbon Palladium, will each publish the above to the amount of $1, and charge the advertiser.

## *FISHER'S THERMOMETERS,*

A VERY Superior article—for sale low at the corner of Wood and 6th streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Nov. 4, 1833.

## Antimasonic Almanacs, for 1834.

THIS day published, and for sale at SYLVESTER'S Bookstore, corner of Third and Wood streets. Aug. 12.

## PAPER MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, having associated under the firm of C. LUKENS & Co., beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have a Soft Spring Paper Mill in successful operation, three miles from the city of Pittsburgh, where, from the excellence of the situation, which is high, with a free circulation of air, and sufficiently removed from the murky atmosphere of the city, and the long experience of two of the undersigned (Lysle & Tilton) in the manufacturing of Paper, they feel confident of offering to the public Paper not inferior to any made in the western country. The subscribers have a Paper Warehouse, at No. 134 Liberty street, near St. Clair street, where will be always kept on hand,

*A Large and General Assortment of*

**PAPERS,**

Which will be offered at very reasonable prices.

☞ Orders from the country, or elsewhere, thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Rags, Scraps, &c. purchased at the highest prices, if delivered at the Warehouse, in Liberty street, or at the Paper Mill, near Lawrenceville.

G. LYSLE,
M. TILTON,
C. LUKENS.
June 25, 1833---tf

## MANN'S AXES.

50 DOZEN MANN'S AXES—first quality. Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.,
June 14. *No. 38, Water street.*

SUPERIOR New Bedford (Winter) strained Oil, warranted genuine, for sale by

P. A. MADEIRA,
Corner of Market and Front streets.
Sept. 13, 1833.

## ALMANACS FOR 1834

CALCULATED by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR. Just published and for sale by

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
No. 80 Front street.
Oct. 25, 1833.—tlJ

## HAZARD'S

*REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.*

DEVOTED to the preservation of Facts and Documents, and every kind of useful information respecting the state of Pennsylvania.

This valuable periodical is most certainly entitled to the patronage of all Pennsylvanians; as a work of reference, it is of great value; and should at least be found on the shelves of our Library Companies; also on those of all our citizens who can afford the expenditure; and, especially, in each of our county commissioners' offices.

Volume 11, (from January to July, 1833) just received and ready for delivery. Subscribers will please apply to R. PATTERSON,
Ag't for the Editor, No. 78 Market st.

N. B. A few complete sets on hand, and for sale at the subscription price.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 17, 1833.

## A TEACHER

WANTED, to take charge of an English School, in the Village of East Liberty, Allegheny county, competent to teach all the Branches of an English Education. Those applying will call on B. A. FAHNESTOCK, Druggist, on the 30th Dec., inst.
Dec. 6.

## *Superior Sherry, Madeira, and*

PORT—Just received, in addition to his former stock, Old and Superior East India Madeira Wine, from the House of Newton, Gordon, Murdock, and Scot, of Madeira; London Particular, South side Madeira, vintage 1823; Fine Gold Sherry Wine of Duff, Gordon & Co's brand; Pale and Brown Sherry, in Bottle and on Draught; Old Grape Juice Port, superior; Champagne, Anchor brand; London Particular Teneriffe Wine.

### BRANDIES.

Fine Pale Virgin Brandy, vintage 1802; Champagne Brandy; Otard, Signette, Rochelle, Spanish, and Bordeaux Brandies.

### GINS.

Weesp Anchor, Schedam, Hourglass, Meden, Swan, and Pine Apple; Jamaica and St. Croix Rums.

The above stock has been selected with great care, and are all warranted pure and genuine.—They will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the Wine and Liquor Store of

ALEXANDER BAILIE,
*Corner of Market and Third streets.*
Oct. 7, 1833.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Memoirs of Baron Cuvier: by Mrs. R. Lee, (formerly Mrs. T. Edward Bowdich,) 1 vol.

Sketches and Eccentricities of Col. David Crockett, of West Tennessee: 1 vol., 12 mo.

This day received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
November 19---tf No. 44 Market street.

## BRITISH LUSTRE, For Polishing Stoves and Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22---tf No. 42 Market street.

## THERMOMETERS.

PETER & SHINN have always on hand a complete assortment of the above article, of their own make, warranted equal to any now in use, which they are prepared to sell, wholesale and retail, at eastern prices. Warehouse, No. 52, Wood street.
Oct. 23, 1833---tf.

## *TAVERN AND FERRY STAND* TO RENT.

TO LET, from the first day of April next, the Tavern and Ferry, with about 25 acres of ground, between Pittsburgh and Birmingham, at present occupied by Wm. Noble. Apply to

NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, or to
O. O. GREGG, near Birmingham.
November 23, 1833.

## Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS, Mathew M'Donald, of the borough of Allegheny, Bricklayer, having, by deed, dated the 28th November last, assignen all his property to the undersigned, for the benefi of his creditors, and preferring those who shall, on or before the first day of March next, at twelve o'clock, M., execute and deliver to him a release and acquittance of all claims against him.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of said Mathew M'Donald, that the said deed of assignment and release is left at the store of Davis & Morrison, in Allegheny town, for the execution and inspection of all persons interested.

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
JOHN MORRISON,
THOMAS SAMPLE,
*Assignees.*
Dec. 6, 1833—3m

## New Publications.

THE Down Easters, &c. &c. &c; by John Neal, in two volumes.

Scenes in our Parish, by a 'Country Parson's' Daughter; first and second series.

The Book of My Lady, a Melange; by a Bachelor Knight.

The Dutchess of Berri in La Vendee; comprising a narrative of her adventures, with her private papers and secret correspondence, by General Dermoncourt, who arrested her Royal Highness at Nantz.

Waldemar, a tale of the Thirty Years' War; by W. H. Harrison, Esq., author of "tales of a Physician," "The Humorist," &c. This day received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Dec. 11, 1833. No. 44 Market street.

N. B. All the new Publications received as soon as published.

## *COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.*

THE Subscribers, having purchased the interest of S. J. Sylvester, in his stores at this place and at Louisville, Ky. very respectfully inform their friends and the public at large, that they have associated themselves for the purpose of conducting the

PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING BUSINESS,
AT THE ABOVE PLACE.

They are fully prepared to fill orders from Country Dealers and others, at eastern prices, and flatter themselves that a disposition to give general satisfaction, and strict attention to business, will procure for them a fair share of the trade of these cities, and induce the friends of the former establishment to continue their patronage.

CHARLES L. COOK,
R. SCHOYER.

*References*—Riddle & Forsyth,
McKee, Clarke & Co.
John D. Davis,
Hutchison & Ledlie,
Tassey & Church,
S. P. Darlington,
Johnston & Stockton,
Wm. Bell & Co.
Carlisle & Birmingham,
S. Smith & Co.
George A. Cook,
Allen Kramer,
McClurg and Denniston,
T. B. Dallas, Esq.
Pittsburgh, Oct 1, 1833.

## ALMANACS FOR 1834

TAYLOR'S Magazine Almanac, for 1834;
do. Common do. do.;
Franklin Magazine do. do.;
do. Common do. do.;
The Western Comic do. do.;
German do. do.;
German English do. do.;

For sale by the gross, dozen, or single one by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
October 14----tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

COMIC ANNUAL, FOR 1834.—The Comic Annual; by Thomas Hood, Esq., with 77 engravings.—This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Dec. 10·

JUST OPENED, a large assortment of School Books, such as Geographies, Arithmetics, Class Books, Spelling Books, &c. &c.

For sale cheap at COOK & SCHOYER'S,
Corner of Wood and Third streets.
October 8, 1833.

CRAMER'S Magazine and Common Almanac—for sale by

M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Nov. 5, 1833.---tf

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his very valuable tract of land, upon Chartier's creek, about four miles from Pittsburgh, where the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road crosses it. The said tract contains one hundred and forty five acres of land, seventy of which are cleared, and under good fence.—The improvements upon this tract are---a good merchant mill, with three run of stones, and a saw mill, situated on a never failing stream of water, with eight feet head and fall; a stone distillery, forty feet square; a dwelling house, barn and stables.——For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ROBERT BALDWIN.
Oct. 22, 1833.—tf.

DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 18, 1834

MR. BINNEY'S SPEECH.—We publish, to day, another portion of this able and interesting argument, and will proceed to publish other portions as rapidly as we can, without entirely excluding other matters. We publish this speech, not because it is an able defence of the Bank, but because it is a satisfactory exposure of the high handed, arbitrary conduct of the executive, and the still more high toned and extravagant doctrines which are urged in defence of that conduct.

THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The bill rechartering this bank has finally passed both Houses, and only needs the signature of the Governor to become a law.—We have not room, to day, to insert all the provisions in full. The following are, however, the principal features of the bill:—

The Charter is extended for fifteen years, from the first Wednesday in May, A. D., 1837.—The Bank may extend its capital to one million two hundred thousand dollars—provided this right is exercised within four years from the passage of the act of 15th January, 1834. Stock to be sold at public outcry, by one of the auctioneers, after at least ten days' notice in all the city papers.—Bank may sell less than the whole additional stock, but not less than two hundred thousand dollars.—The directors may establish an office of discount and deposit in Beaver county.

## CONGRESS.

### SPEECH OF MR. BINNEY, ON THE DEPOSIT QUESTION—CONTINUED.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—JANUARY 8, 1834.

Mr. Binney continued his remarks as follows:

Mr. Speaker: The second general proposition of the Secretary affects this House as a component part of the Legislative power, and affects the whole Legislative power in the most criminal manner, as may be seen by the proposition itself.—"The place of deposit could not be changed by a Legislative act, without disregarding a pledge which the Legislature has given," "although Congress should be satisfied that the public money was not safe in the care of the Bank, or should be convinced that the interests of the people of the United States *imperiously* demanded the removal." These are the plain terms of the Secretary, and the House must see what is their plain meaning—that, whereas the Secretary can overthrow this contract, with or without reason, right or wrong, Congress cannot be relieved from it by the most imperious reasons—that as his action can, under no circumstances, impair the contract, so the action of Congress upon it, can, in no event, be otherwise than illegal.

Sir, there is one characteristic of these propositions, for which I acknowledge myself to be indebted to the Secretary; they are so strongly stated that it is impossible to mistake their meaning. While the Secretary asserts every power over the subject in himself, he denies the existence of any power in Congress over the same subject. The use and design of the doctrine is, at the same time, as clear as its meaning; it is the only and the indispensable justification of the Secretary's extreme action upon the deposits so shortly before the present session of Congress; and, if this justification fails, he is without any.

The question, sir, concerns the interpretation of a statute. The extent of the Secretary's authority, and of the restriction upon that of Congress, must be collected therefore in the ordinary way, from the fair scope and meaning of its provisions, in their application to the subject matter; and the House must consequently feel some surprize that the Secretary should have adopted the interpretation, which he asserts, in a state of mind that ought to have carried him to the directly opposite conclusion. His letter proceeds to say—"The power over the place of deposit for the public money would seem properly to belong to the Legislative department of the Government, and it is *difficult to imagine* why the authority to withdraw it from this Bank *was confided exclusively to the Executive*." I must state it as an extraordinary fact, in the history of legal interpretation, that, when the learned Secretary admitted that he could not imagine why the meaning should be what he asserts, it did not occur to him that this was one of the best reasons in the world for holding that its meaning is not what he asserts it to be. If a court of justice should be told by counsel that he could not imagine why the meaning he gave to a statute should be its meaning, he would probably be admonished to try the effect of that imagination upon a different construction, and it would be very likely to assist him in obtaining the true construction. The Secretary says, he cannot imagine why the power was confided exclusively to the Executive. I hold, sir, with submission, that the power is not confided to the Executive, either exclusively or at all. The position is directly repugnant to his proposition, that the power of the Secretary is *absolute* and *unconditional*, and it is equally repugnant to the Laws and Constitution, as they have created and fashioned the Executive department. The Secretary is not the agent or officer of that department in the performance of the trust committed to him by the 16th section of the charter, nor in the performance of any of the trusts committed to him by Congress, in regard to the control of the public treasure. In these particulars he is the agent and officer of that department which lays and collects taxes, duties, and imposts; pays the debts of the nation; borrows money; raises and supports armies; provides and maintains a navy; makes appropriations, and keeps the public treasure under its own control, till, in virtue of a legal appropriation, it is drawn out of the Treasury. He is the agent and officer of Congress, and not of the Executive.

This, sir, is a question of vast importance, not more in relation to the recent transaction, than to the due order of this Government, under all future administrations of it. It is not a point now raised for the first time, though possibly for the first time made a topic of controversy. The distinction is coeval with the Constitution. It may be traced, in the clearest characters, through the first organization of the Executive department and of the Treasury; and, if it did not lead to public discussion then, it was because it challenged universal assent. It is impossible to explain the structure of these different departments or offices, upon any other theory. I ask the attention of the House to the consideration of this point.

The Act of 27th July, 1789, entitled "An act for establishing an *Executive* department, to be denominated the department of Foreign Affairs," enacts that the Secretary for that department, now the department of State, "*shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or entrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution*, relative to correspondences, commissions, or instructions, to and with public ministers or consuls from the United States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreign states or princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers or other foreigners, or to such other matters representing foreign affairs *as the President of the United States shall assign to the said department:* and furthermore, that the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner *as the President of the United States shall from time to time order and direct*."

The Act of 7th August, 1789, entitled "An act to establish an *Executive* department, to be denominated the department of War," enacts that the Secretary "*shall perform and execute such duties as shall, from time to time, be enjoined on, or entrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution*, relative to military commissions, or the land or naval forces, ships, or warlike stores of the United States, or to such other matters respecting military or naval affairs, *as the President of the United States shall assign to the said department*, or relative to the granting of lands to persons entitled thereto for military services rendered to the United States, or relative to Indian affairs: and furthermore, that the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner *as the President of the United States shall, from time to time, order or instruct*."

The Act of 30th April, 1798, entitled "An act to establish an *Executive* department, to be denominated the Department of the Navy," enacts that it shall be the duty of the Secretary "*to execute such orders as he shall receive from the President of the United States*, relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of War, as well as all other matters connected with the naval establishment of the United States."

The provisions of these acts require no commentary. They place the departments wholly under the direction of the President, agreeably to the Constitution, in all that regards the exercise of his constitutional powers over foreign affairs, the Army, and the Navy.

The act of the 2d September, 1789, for the establishment of the Treasury department, pursues a strikingly different course. It drops from the title the denomination of *Executive*, given to the other departments—not by accident, but by design, as the word "Executive" was contained in the title of the bill when reported by committee, (see Journals;) and what is more material, it enacts that it shall be the duty of the Secretary "to digest and prepare plans for the management and improvement of the revenue, and for the support of the public credit; to prepare and report estimates of the public revenue, and the public expenditures; to superintend the collection of the public revenue; to decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts and making returns, and to grant, under the limitations herein established, or to be hereafter provided, all warrants for moneys to be issued from the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by law; to execute such services relative to the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, as may be by law required of him: to make report and give information, to either branch of the Legislature, in person or in writing, as he may be required, respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate or House of Representatives, or which shall appertain to his office; *and generally to perform all such services relative to the finances as he shall be directed to perform.*" The name of the President is not mentioned in the Act, except in the 7th section, which charges the Assistant with the duties of the Office, in case the Secretary is removed by the President, and the Bond of the Treasurer, prescribed by the 4th section, is not to be approved by the President, but by the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller.

It is not meant to say, sir, that the Secretary of the Treasury performs, or is bound to perform, no duties of an Executive department, or that, in the performance of any such duties, he is not subject to direction by the President; but it is meant to say that the Treasury department is not an Executive department, in the constitutional sense; and that the direction which is to govern him is left, by the terms of the act, to be settled according to the character of the function to be exercised. The Secretary is not the head of an Executive department, in the performance of acts which concern the custody and security of the public moneys in the Treasury. His department is not in this respect a Presidential department. To have placed the custody of the public Treasury within the Executive department, would have been a constitutional incongruity, a solecism, to say nothing of the enormous mischiefs to result from placing the power of the sword and the purse in the same hand. It would have marred the harmony and simplicity of the whole scheme of the Constitution, by leaving to Congress the duty of paying the debts and providing for the common defence and welfare, while the money collected for these objects, was not under their control, but in the hands of a different department. It would make, and the adoption of the doctrine does make, the power of appropriation entirely futile, because the public money is, by force of it, as little under the control of Congress before appropriation as it is afterwards.

The argument of the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, here cuts into the subject by means of the power of removal from office, and with the aid of the debates in Congress, when the act for organizing the Department of Foreign Affairs was on its passage: he contends that the President may *direct* the Secretary of the Treasury in the discharge of his duties, of every description, because he may remove him. Sir, I do not adopt his conclusion. It does not flow from his premises, and a better conclusion flows from better premises.

The power of *removal* is a great question, which I do not mean at present to agitate. It has been allowed, by implication and usage, to the President of the United States, for different reasons; and the argument handed down to us, on this head, is, perhaps, not altogether as clear, consistent, and intelligible as the great names connected with it would lead us to expect. It is probably imperfect. It is, however, plain, from what remains of it, that the gentlemen, who asserted this power, did not all do so for the same reasons. It would seem to have been the opinion of some, that the power of removal was an Executive power, or a power of the Executive Department. Others, who did not agree to this, thought it belonged to the appointing power, which was substantially in the President; and some, who differed from both, deemed the most convenient and safest position of the power to be in the President, who, by its immediate exercise, might resist the aggressions of dishonesty, or prevent the mischiefs of incompetency. No one, sir, appears to have thought that the power belonged to the President, because he had a right to *direct* all officers appointed during pleasure; although it is clear, from the argument of Mr. Madison, that the force of that principle was very striking in its influence upon the question then directly before Congress—the right to remove the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. That eminent person said, "It is evidently the intention of the constitution, that the First Magistrate should be responsible for the *Executive Department*. So far, therefore, as we do not make the officers *who are to aid him in the duties of the said department* responsible to him, *he is not responsible to his country.*"—This, sir, is very striking, but it goes no further than the duties and responsibilities of the Executive Department. If the honorable gentleman can make it out that the keeping and control of the public Treasury are duties of the Executive Department, he will gain a better support for his argument than I have yet heard.

The principle which, it seems to me, sir, must govern the question, and that which I take the liberty of stating to the House, as the only satisfactory one that has occurred to me, is this—that the *right of direction* results from official connection, subordination, and responsibility, and not from tenure of office. If the duty belongs to the Executive Department, the right of direction is in the head of that department, who is responsible for the performance of all its duties. If it belongs to the Judicial Department, the right is in the heads of that department—the Courts. If it is in the Legislative Department, the right of direction is in Congress. The direction in these several cases, by force of this principle, is in perfect harmony with the system. It proceeds from official responsibility in the principal, and official duty in the subordinate officer to follow what the principal directs. The officer is bound to obey the principal, because the principal is responsible for him in the very matter directed, and his direction is a justification to the officer who obeys him. Any other principle must produce perpetual conflict and confusion. The attempt to make a test of the removing power, fails as soon as you apply it. The Marshals are, as to matters of judicial cognizance, directed by the Courts, to whom they are responsible, and for whom, so far as regards direction, the Courts are responsible; yet the Courts do not appoint, and cannot remove the Marshals.

Sir, the question cannot well arise as to acts plainly prescribed. No one can assert an authority in the President to direct an act to be done, which the laws, or the Courts in conformity with the laws, direct not to be done, nor the contrary. It arises in regard to discretionary acts. But the same principle regulates duties of every description, and especially duties which are committed by law to the discretion of an officer. For abuse of that discretion, he is answerable to the head of that Department to which the particular duty appertains, and by that Department he may be directed. The Marshal is, in judicial matters, answerable to the Court; in legislative matters to Congress, and in executive matters to the President. The Secretary of the Treasury, as it regards the Treasury, is answerable to Congress. To give the President the right of directing or controlling his discretion in such matters, is to make the Secretary responsible to the President, who is not responsible for him. This, sir, is the position upon which the doctrine I maintain may be safely placed. The President is not responsible for the duties which do not appertain to his department. His direction is no justification to the officer, to whom the law assigns the duty to be performed; he is, therefore, not bound to obey it, nor excusable for obeying it. Any other principle will give to the President the right of directing and controlling the discretion of every officer in the land, except the judges.

The answers given to these suggestions, sir, are not satisfactory. It is said, the President had the undoubted right to remove, and may, in this way, obtain the direction. Certainly the President may thus obtain the direction of men who prefer their office to their duty; but if he removes, to obtain a *power* of direction, where he has not the *right*, he violates his own duty. The power of removal ought not to be so exercised. It is further said, that all powers are legislative, judicial, or executive. The Secretary's power is neither legislative nor judicial, and therefore it must be Executive, and belong to the Executive department. This is a confusion of language. The departments of our Government are legislative, judicial, and executive, and what does not belong to the first two, belongs to the third. But there are Executive acts, that is to say, acts to be executed in the judicial and legislative departments, as well as in the Executive department. An act to be executed in the judicial department does not belong to the Executive department. The question of the right of direction regards not merely the act to be done, but the relation in which it is to be done.

It is again said, that the Constitutional power of the President to demand the opinion, in writing, of the officers of the Executive departments, touching the duties of their respective offices, shows the dependency of these officers upon the President, and his responsibility for them. This may be so, but it leaves the question, what is an Executive Department, in this sense, precisely where it found it.

Again, it is said that the President is bound to take care that the laws are faithfully executed.—This proves too much for the argument, as, if it proves any thing, it proves that the President may direct the Judges as well as officers, at pleasure.—The supervisory power cannot interfere with the exercise of discretion in the Secretary, when the law gives it to him, because the faithful execution of the law consists in the exercise of this discretion, and whoever disturbs that exercise, violates the law instead of executing it. It is a power that does not enlarge the President's authority, but rather declares the result of other powers before given to him in the Constitution. It is corrective, to put aside, where his power is adequte, both dishonesty and incompeteney; but it is not directory nor transcendental, to bring all the officers and operations of the nation under his sway.

Finally, it is said, that the power of removal is fairly applied to discharge an officer who does not do his duty; and how can this be, if the President cannot decide what is his duty; and, consequently, direct its performance? Sir, the President is responsible for the use and abuse of his power. If he exercises it fairly, to remove an officer who does not do his duty, it is well. But if the discharge is colorably for this, but really to enforce a direction which he had no right to give, he gains the power he ought not to have, by the abuse of the power he has.

These are the remarks, sir, which I have supposed would show the inaccuracy of the Secretary, in that part of his letter which attributes a power over the deposits to the Executive, or to the Secretary as an Executive officer. In this matter of the deposits, he is emphatically the minister or agent of Congress. He is to give reasons to Congress—and they are consequently to be his own reasons. The reasons of the President are not given, and would not be a justification to the Secretary, if they were. The Secretary is to give them to *Congress*, his principal, and not to the head of the Executive department, to whom, in this matter, he does not sustain an official relation. It is a charter authority, and to be pursued as the charter directs. Under this charter, the President has powers, as to appoint commissioners to receive subscriptions, to appoint directors, and to issue a writ of scire facias. The Secretary, also, has powers, as to require transfers of public money, and to remove the deposits, giving his reasons. It is humbly apprehended that these are different powers in relation as well as in action, and that the President cannot assume those which have not a relation to the department of which he is the head.

But how would it follow, sir, if this were otherwise, that Congress cannot remove the deposits in any event, as the Secretary avers. It would seem as if the grant to the Executive was set up, as a less startling reason for denying the power to Congress, than a grant to the Secretary to be; but the power is inherent in Congress. It is one of which they could not divest themselves absolutely and unconditionally. They hold it now as they always must hold it, subject only to the right of the Bank; that is to say, except so far as the charter gives the right of possession to the Bank. This right of the Bank grows out of her covenant to afford safety, and to render service. The continuance of her right depends upon the performance of her duty. The covenant of the nation, to leave the deposits with the Bank, and of the Bank to keep them secure, and to perform other duties in regard to them, are mutual and dependent covenants. If the Bank commits a breach, the covenant of the nation is either discharged or suspended, and Congress may take care of that which is the property of the nation: and, if the acts imputed to the Bank were a sufficient cause of removal, Congress were as competent to decide them to be so, at the present Session, as the Secretary was before. The technical doctrine of the Secretary is inconsistent with the spirit of the charter, and with the safety of the nation. It strips Congress of all power, and lodges it where there is no responsibility either to the Bank or to Congress. It asserts that Congress could not reclaim the control of the deposits, under any circumstances, from either the Bank, or its own minister. It leads to this extraordinary consequence—that, if the Bank could have propitiated the Secretary to connive at the most corrupt employment of the public treasure, there would have been no remedy for it. If "offence's gilded hand" could have shoved by the Secretary, we should have seen "the wicked prize itself buy out the law." The proposition is wholly inadmissible in every possible interpretation of it.

Another proposition, sir, and the most alarming, from the great practical mischiefs which must flow from it, comes from the Secretary, in the following terms: "That the power reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury does not depend for its exercise merely on the safety of the public money, in the hands of the Bank, nor upon the fidelity with which it has conducted itself; but he has the right to remove the deposits, and it is his duty to remove them, whenever the public interest or convenience will be promoted by the change." In another part of his letter, the Secretary says, that it is his duty to remove the deposits, "whenever the change would, *in any degree*, promote the public interest." And, again, he says—"the safety of the deposits, the ability of the Bank to meet its engagements, its fidelity in the performance of its obligations, are only a part of the considerations by which his judgment must be guided. The general interest and convenience of the people must regulate his conduct."

The application of this doctrine to the present powers of the Secretary over the deposits, in the State banks, may be seen from another part of the letter. The Secretary says—"The law, incorporating the Bank, has reserved to him, in its fullest extent, the power he before possessed. *It does not confer on him a new power, but reserves to him his former authority, without any new limitation.*" Consequently, it is the Secretary's apprehension that he now has the same power over the deposits, in the State banks, which he claims to have had over the deposits, in the Bank of the United States; and it is this which makes the subject worthy of the special attention of the House.

Sir, it is an abuse of language to call the charter direction, as to the deposits, a contract, if this be the Secretary's power. It has none of the features or binding force of a contract; it is wholly dependent on his mere favor, pleasure, opinion; upon any thing short of, and, indeed, not short of, the most fantastic caprice. The Bank has no contract with the nation, under this construction; and, sir, when I regard the necessary effects of the asserted power upon the nation at large, the interests of the Bank disappear: she ceases to be an object of the least consideration. What are convenience and interest? Where are they defined? What acts promote them? What is *any degree* of them? What law has made the Secretary of the Treasury a judge of them? This Nation and this House are variously divided, in regard to almost all the topics of general convenience and interest that are discussed before them; and here is a challenge of the right, by a single officer of the Government, to direct the momentum of the whole revenue of the United States to the support of what he thinks fit to regard as the general interest and convenience of the people; and he challenges it as the power with which his office has been clothed since its creation. A more extravagant proposition has never, in my humble judgment, been asserted; and it is as unsound in reference to the subject to which it is applied by the Secretary, as it is dangerous to the liberty and welfare of the country. The question of general convenience and interest, in regard to the public deposits, was settled by Congress when they agreed that the Bank should have them; and it was settled for the whole term of the charter. The Secretary has nothing to do with it.—The power of removal was given to him to be exercised for the promotion of a particular interest, or the remedy of a particular mischief, and for nothing else. General convenience and interest are results with which Congress have never trusted him, or meant to trust him, or any body but themselves.

The authority given by the charter to the Secretary of the Treasury is official, and not personal; and, by necessary implication, it is limited by the sphere of his office. His powers and duties are fiscal, and the functions of his office are the index to the reasons for which, and for which alone, he has authority to remove the deposits. His reasons must grow out of his relations to the Bank, to the treasure in its custody, and to the collection and disposition of that treasure, which the law confides to him. If the deposits are not safe, his official connection with the Bank will apprize him of it: he has the means of ascertaining it by the returns made to him, and by the examination of the general accounts of the Bank, if he is not satisfied with the returns. If the Bank does not perform its duties to the Government, of paying and transferring the public funds, the Secretary knows it, because he is the officer to direct the service, and to watch over the performance. And, beyond this, what official authority has the Secretary?—what official duties does he perform that can instruct him with reasons for the removal of the public deposits? Sir, he must leave his office before he can obtain them, and enter into departments which do not belong to him: he must take charge of interests that have not been confided to his office.

I have stated to the House why these reasons have not been explicitly defined in the act, and that it was to continue a control over the Treasury, which Congress thought might be impaired, if the conditions of its exercise were more explicitly stated. In the eye of a Court, there is discretion, regulated by an appeal to Congress. In the contemplation of Congress, there is limited power, regulated by the duties of the Treasury department, and its relations to the Bank. Sir, it is a stain upon the Congress that incorporated this Bank; it is a stain upon the first Congress that organized the Treasury department, to say, that they placed in the power of unknown men, and for a period of twenty years, without the right of recalling, the whole revenue of the United States, to be used as the Secretary should think the general convenience and interest of the public required. Is it so, sir; and will this house affirm this proposition of the Secretary? Let the nation look to it. If it should be the Secretary's opinion that it is for the general convenience and interest of the people that manufactures should decline and die away, he brings a dearth upon the land—he draws the public treasure to another quarter—and they perish. If internal improvements are not to his mind—if Pennsylvania wants a loan—if New Jersey requires funds to assist them—if there is any proposed rival interest which would be promoted by their decline, his mandate to the State Banks, in promotion of the general convenience and interest, consummates the design. The currency is his, to regulate at his pleasure, and every thing dependent on it. Sir, if this theory of the Secretary be true, it was the duty of the Bank of the United States, it is the duty of the deposit banks, to submit to his pleasure. If his power is constitutionally and legally what he asserts it to be, it is the duty of the Banks to become his slaves. If all this power over the Treasury is his lawful power—if none remains in Congress—if he is the arbiter of general convenience and interest—if the Executive is the only head to direct and control him—it is a theory of universal subserviency to the Executive for the profits that are to spring from the public treasure. It never occurred to me, sir, that men, treading the soil of a republic, would present such a doctrine for the review and sanction of Congress.

It has been said, that both Secretary Crawford and Secretary Ingham have asserted a similar doctrine. Sir, without meaning the least disrespect to those officers, I may be permitted to say, that arguments in favor of power, are not entitled to most consideration, when they come from those who are to exercise it. A treasury argument, in favor of treasury power, is not quite as much to be relied on as an argument for the same power, even from some other department. But, sir, the authority is not exactly as it is apprehended to be. In regard to Mr. Secretary Ingham, there seem to have occurred one or two animated passages between himself and the President of the Bank, in the course of which a menace was let off, as to the use of the public deposits, for a certain purpose, or in a certain event, but nothing to the effect threatened, occurred. Mr. Secretary Crawford did act, but I do not admit that his action sustains the present Secretary, or, if it does, to a small extent, its effect is taken off by the opinion of a Committee of this House, of whose report a part was read the other day by the honorable member from Tennessee. The Secretary of the Treasury was invested, by the joint resolution of the 30th April, 1816, with the largest powers, to cause the taxes and other moneys accruing, or becoming payable, to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States. He was required and directed to adopt such measures as he might deem necessary; and there can be no doubt that such an authority gave to that officer a power, which, since the entire restoration of specie payments, has ceased to exist. The history of the disposition of the public moneys by Mr. Secretary Crawford, who came into office in the fall of that year, is given in the Report of the Committee upon the memorial or address of Ninian Edwards, made to this House, in May, 1824. There appears to have been, in the year 1818, and afterwards, two descriptions of acts by Mr. Crawford, affecting the public deposits. One of them consisted in using certain State Banks, to the West, as depositories of the public money, for the sake of the revenue itself, and because the Bank of the United States would not receive, on deposit, as cash, any thing but the legal currency or its own notes, in which the large receipts of the United States could not, at that time, be collected. There consequently were cases in which the deposits could not be made in the Bank of the U. States, because the Bank would not receive them, in that form alone in which the Treasury could make them. It was not, as I apprehend, a case of omission to deposit the public moneys in the Bank of the the United States, but an omission to deposit, in that Bank, moneys which the Bank would not receive, and was not bound to receive as moneys at all, because, although nominally they were the notes of specie paying Banks; substantially they were not such notes as the Bank thought it could safely receive. This was not a case of exercise of power under the 16th section, but a case of necessity, arising from the lawful refusal of the bank to receive the deposit, in the only form in which the treasury could make it. The other acts referred to were of a different kind, and they consisted of such dispositions of the public money as Mr. Crawford, in his letter of 13th February, 1817, cited by the present Secretary of the Treasury, says, he has authority to make, that is to say, deposits made with State Banks, to sustain their credit. Upon this point, the Committee explicitly say—that "*this is no legal employment of public funds. It is nothing but a gratuitous loan,*" which certainly the Secretary was not authorized to make, whatever was the practice. It was precisely of the same character as the transfer drafts, which appear to have been placed, by direction of the present Secretary, in different hands, during the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and which are liable to precisely the same criticism. The authority of Mr. Secretary Crawford, therefore, does not seem competent for the purpose for which it has been cited.

The fourth and last general proposition of the Secretary is that which asserts, that, as the propriety of removing the deposits was evident, it was consequently *his duty* to select the places of present deposit. Sir, on this point, I do not mean to ask any considerable attention of the House, for although I hold the act of the Secretary to be against the law of Congress, and one from which the most critical consequences may result, it is not altogether, as I learn, without the countenance of a previous Treasury practice, and I mean not to press it to any other purpose, than as a caution to be adverted to in the disposition of the general subject. The authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the 16th section of the charter, is not to *remove* the deposits, as his letter supposes, but merely to order and direct that they shall not be made in the Bank of the United States.

When the deposit in that Bank ceases to be lawful by the order of the Secretary, the general law takes up the subject, and that law gives to the Treasurer the power which the Secretary has undertaken to exercise. The 4th section of the act of 2d September, 1789, is entirely explicit, "that it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to *receive and keep* the moneys of the United States,"—"to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the moneys in his hands," and to give bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of $150,000, payable to the United States, "with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the fidelity of the persons to be by him employed." It is the Treasurer who is to choose the place of deposit, and he is the best officer in theory, as well as the only officer by the law, to perform the act, because the doctrines of general convenience and interest are not so likely to reach him. His object will be security, and his bond is the motive for obtaining it. If there is a Treasury practice that has displaced the Treasurer, the practice should be made to conform to the law, or the law to practice. As the case now stands, the money of the United States is not deposited where it is, by direction, and under the sanction of the law.

It is placed in the deposit Banks by an officer who has not the authority so to place it; and, in case of controversy, it may possibly be found, not only that the bond of the Treasurer is of no avail, but that remedies for the loss or detention of the deposits are not to be obtained in the name of the United States, or in the Courts of the U. States, but in private names; and in State Courts, with all the contingencies incident to litigation in this form. Whatever may be the practice, it is not

becoming, Sir, that the Treasury of the United States should be in any predicament but that precisely in which the law has given its direction to place it.

These general propostions of the Secretary are then, I submit to this House, one and all of them, unsound, and without foundation in law, and some of them are pregnant with most alarming consequences to the public safety and welfare. If his particular reasons are dependent on them, as they doubtless are, they fall with their foundation; and they have, moreover, peculiar defects of their own, as will be seen by the details of more interest, to which their consideration will give rise.

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*January* 13, 1834.—In the Senate, the Chair communicated the following Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan, 13, 1834.

SIR: In obedience to the Resolution of the Senate, of the 10th instant, directing "the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the construction which has been given by that Department to the act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled, an act to modify the act of the 14th of July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports; and also to furnish copies of such instructions as may have been given to Collectors, regulating their duty under said act," I have the honor herewith to transmit a printed copy of the letter of instructions from this Department to the Officers of the Customs, dated April 20th, 1833, stating the principles on which the duties were to be calculated under the act of the 14th July, 1832, and that of the 2d of March, 1833, modifying said act, and also a printed copy of the instructions given by the Comptroller on the 26th ult.

No other instructions have issued from this Department in relation to the subject mentioned in the resolution.

Under the construction of the law, as given by the Department, in the Circular Letter of April last, the duties on manufactures of Cotton, or of which Cotton shall be a component part, are to be calculated according to the act of July 14th, 1832, and the act of the 2d of March, 1833, reducing the duty, will operate upon the rate of duty calculated on the minimum principle; and instructions will further be given to the Collectors accordingly.

No decision has been made by the Department since that of April 20th, 1833, before referred to.

I understand from the Comptroller that his instructions were intended by him to carry into effect that decision, according to what he supposed to be its intention.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully, &c.
R. B. TANEY.

To the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

Mr. Clay said he was glad to see that the error which had been committed, in the interpretation of the law of the last session, was now to be corrected by the new instructions which were forthwith to be issued. It appeared that the Comptroller and the Secretary of the Treasury had, by a wrong interpretation of the act, undertaken to dispense with three fourths of the duty on cottons, instead of one tenth of the excess beyond 20 per cent. That such was the interpretation put upon the law, and which was about to be carried into practical operation, there could be no doubt, for he had received a large number of letters on the subject; and among the rest, one from an officer concerned in collecting the revenue of the U. States, stating his surprise at the construction which had been put upon it, and enclosing a copy of the instructions he had received. He (Mr. C.) would again repeat that he was glad to hear that the error which had been committed was acknowledged, and about to be rectified. He trusted that instructions would speedily be sent forth to avert the impending mischief, which threatened and was about to lay the axe to the root of one of the most important branches of manufacture in the country.

He would move that the communications that had been made should be referred to the committee on Manufactures, to give them an opportunity of looking into the subject, and see what ought to be done.

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Among other morning business, Mr. Clay laid upon the table the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be directed to enquire into the expediency of affording temporary relief to the community from the present pecuniary embarrassment, by prolonging the payment of Revenue Bonds, as they fall due, the obligors paying interest and giving satisfactory security.

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In the House of Representatives, Mr. McKennan presented, the memorial of sundry inhabitants of Western Pennsylvania, praying for the establishment of a mail rout from Pittsburgh, via Jeffreytown, Clinton, Murdochsville, Frankfort, and Manchester, to Wellsville, Ohio.

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*Woman.*—As the dew lies longest and produces most fertility in the shade, so woman, in the shade of domestic retirement, sheds around her path richer and more permanent blessings than man, who is more exposed to the glare and observation of public life. Thus the humble and retired often do more benefits to society than the noisy and bustling satellites of earth, whose very light of unconcealed enjoyment deteriorates and parches up the moral soil it flows over.

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The Duchess Republican says, that the Hon. John Black, the Senator from Mississippi, was a teacher of a Common School, at Kingston, Ulster county, in 1818. He rose by his own exertions to the Bar, and from the Bar to the Senate of the Union.

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The Camdem and Amboy Rail Road is so far completed, that passengers are now conveyed upon it to within eleven miles of Camden, at which latter place they arrived, at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, reaching the city 15 or 20 minutes after. We understand that rails are laid a considerable distance further down, and that this portion of the road will also be brought into use in a few days. —*Poulson, Jan.* 9.

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*The way to Swear in Massachusetts.*—The Governor of Massachusetts (who swears in the members) took the Speaker's Chair, and requested all who were elected to that House, to rise in their places, hold up their right hand, and repeat the Oath after him, which was done in the manner of responses by an Episcopal Congregation.

## PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

BOATS IN PORT.

Jan. 18.—Gazelle, D. Stone;
" Lady Madison, Gregg;
" Protector, Hagarty;
" Grenadier, Bennett.


## PICTURESQUE ALBUM.

THE Picturesque Album; or, Europe Illustrated, in a series of Views from Original Designs—with descriptions.

This day received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 44 Market street.
Dec. 30.

## CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOT No. 134, fronting upon Penn street 160 feet, and running back 110 feet to Brewery Alley, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.—Terms of sale—one half the purchase money in hand, and the balance in two equal, annual payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

WILLIAM B. M'CLURE,
*Attorney in fact, for Col. Isaac Wayne.*
P. M'KENNA, AUCTIONEER.
Jan. 18—ts.

## NEW BOOKS.

A HISTORY of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland, in a series of Letters, addressed to all sensible and just Englishmen: By Wm. Cobbett, in 1 vol., 18mo.

Cobbett's Cottage Economy, containing information relative to the Brewing of Beer, making Bread, Keeping of Cows, Pigs, Bees, Ewes, Goats, Poultry, Rabbits, &c. &c., to which is added the Poor Man's Friend—By William Cobbett, in 1 vol. 18mo.

A Guide for Emigrants, containing Sketches of Illinois and Missouri, and the adjacent parts—By J. M. Peck, of Rock Spring, Illinois.

Essays, in a Series of Letters, on the following subjects:—On a Man's writing Memoirs of himself; on Decision of Character; on the application of the epithet Romantic, &c. By John Foster, author of 'Glory of the Age,' &c.

Geology, comprising the Elements of the Science in its present advanced state, designed for the use of Schools and private learners, illustrated by engravings—By D. J. Browne.

Parley's Book of Ornithology, for Youth, illustrated by numerous engravings.

The Young Florist, or conversations on the Culture of Flowers, and on Natural History—By J. Breck, Superintendent of the Horticultural Garden, Lancaster, Mass.

Voyages and Adventures of Jack Hilliard, with Captain Morrell.

This day received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Jan. 18 No. 44, Market st.
N. B. All New Books received as soon as published.

## DANCING SCHOOL.

A. BONNAFFON most respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he will positively open his Dancing School on Friday, the 17th, and Saturday, the 18th, and continue the last three days of the week at Concert Hall, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for young ladies, and at 7 o'clock, P. M., for gentlemen. Terms, $10 per quarter of 36 lessons; to be made perfect in Waltzing and the Spanish Dance, $5. Cotillion Parties will take place every fortnight, for the better improvement of his Pupils. Jan. 16----d3t

## FOR RENT OR SALE,

THE STORE on the corner of Diamond Alley, at present occupied by Mrs. Duff. Also, Two Stores on the Alley, adjoining the same; also, the Saltworks and Farm at the mouth of Nine Mile Run, on the Monongahela; also, six acres of ground opposite Mr. Miltenberger's, and adjoining Mr. Tomer's property, on the middle road to Two Mile Run, on which a good Stone Quarry may be opened; also, a number of lots in the Northern Liberties—for terms and further information, apply to

BOYLE IRWIN.
Jan. 16, 1834.—'3td.

## LOST,

THIS DAY, between the Bank of Pittsburgh and the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, one $10 Counterfeit Note, on the Mother Bank of Philadelphia, marked on back of said note, J. L. S., with red ink. As it can be of no use to the finder, it is hoped that it will be returned to the editor of this paper, and confer a particular favor on the loser.
January 16—3t*

## FOR RENT,

OR LEASE, 19 YEARS, from the 1st inst., A Lot, fronting 500 feet immediately on the Canal, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Liberty and Seventh streets, having three fronts, and extending back, from street to street, 100 feet.

☞ For terms, apply to
DAVID GREER,
Lumber Merchant, corner of Penn and Wayne sts.
January 16----dtf

## D. B. SHREIVES, Ag't

(Successor of the late Dr. B. Best,)

CUPPER, LEECHER, BLEEDER, &c.—Office under the Advocate Office, 4th street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 23, 1833.—tf

**50** BAGS prime new crop Rio coffee, for sale by
JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market & Water Streets.
Jan. 14.

## LADIES' DANCING ACADEMY.

MRS. SMITH (late of the Theatre) respectfully informs the Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that, if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained, (20) she will remain in the city and give instructions in the accomplished art of Dancing, in all its various branches.

Mrs. S. flatters herself that no comment or reference is necessary, as to her capability of teaching; all those who have frequented the Theatre, during the season, have had an opportunity of judging for themselves.

Application to be made to Mrs. Smith, at Mr. Fluck's, Wheat Sheaf, Liberty street, between the hours of 12 and 3, from this date until Saturday, the 18th instant, when, if the above number of pupils apply, the academy will open on Monday, the 20th; if not, she leaves the city for the east.

*Terms.*—To attend the academy on Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays, from 3 to 5, per quarter, $10 00
To do. do. per month, 4 00

☞ As no entrance money is required, one half to be paid in advance.

*Terms for Private Tuition.*—10 Lessons, at the academy, $5 00
Five do. at pupil's residence, 5 00
Single Lesson, - - - 1 00

Where there are numbers, a liberal allowance will be made. Jan. 14, 1834.—4t

## *PITTSBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,*
## FOR BOYS.

THE Subscriber gives notice that he intends to open a School, on or about the 15th inst., for the instruction of Boys and Young Gentlemen, in the various branches of

*English, Mathematical, & Classical Study;*

so as to fit them for entering upon the active business of life, or for commencing a collegiate course in the higher Seminaries.

The Scholars will have access to a well selected Juvenile Library; and will be aided in their studies by the use of apparatus and diagrams, by familiar lectures, and experimental illustrations.

The school will be open on the 15th inst. or in the course of the ensuing week, at No. 64 Fourth street, in the room over the Exchange Office of Messrs. D. C. Stockton & Co.

For further particulars, or for reference, apply to the subscriber, at the school room, or at his residence, No. 138 Liberty street.
GEO. L. CROSBY.
January 14, 1834----tf

*TO LET,*

ELEVEN ACRES OF GROUND, with a snug frame dwelling house, and all necessary buildings, nearly opposite Dr. Lacey's. Enquire of
JOHN D. DAVIS.
January 17, 1834—tf

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the House and Lot, where I now reside, situated on Water street, third door west of Ferry street.

The Lot is 27 feet front, and extends from Water to Front street. The house is almost new, is well built, and convenient in every respect, and has attached to it all the necessary out buildings. Terms made known, upon application to
SAMUEL STACKHOUSE.
Jan. 15, 1834.---dtf

## YOUNG LADIES' SELECT SCHOOL.

MRS. CROSBY has removed her School to No. 62 Fourth street, in the building adjoining the one which she recently occupied. The increasing patronage with which she has been favored, induces her to flatter herself that her efforts as a teacher have been successful in advancing the interest of her pupils, and in gaining the approbation of their friends.

Mrs. C. gives instruction in the common and higher branches of English Study, in a thorough and extensive course of Mathematics; in the Ancient and Modern Languages, and in Ornamental Needlework, Drawing, and Painting, &c.

For further particulars, application can be made to the teacher, at the school room, or at her residence, No. 138 Liberty street.
January 14----tf

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEWTON Forster; or the Merchant Service; by the Author of 'The King's Own,' 'Peter Simple,' &c. In 2 volumes.

The Dominie's Legacy; consisting of a Series of Tales Illustrative of the Scenery and Manners of Scotland: in 2 vols.

Tales of Romance; 2d series. The Note Book of a Country Clergyman.

Tales and Novels of Maria Edgeworth; vol. 9, containing Harrington, and Thoughts on Bores.

Boys' and Girls' Library, No. 18, Sunday Evenings; Part 3d.

Contributions to Geology; by Isaac Lea, Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.

This day received and for sale by
Jan. 11, 1834 JOHN I. KAY & Co.

## LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

THIS new and splendid establishment, situated on Main street, has been leased of the Louisville Hotel Company by the subscribers, for a term of years, and they feel no hesitation in saying that the entire arrangement of this Hotel, for extent of accommodation, elegance, and comfort, are not surpassed by any Hotel in the United States. Its location is pleasant and airy, and but a few moments' walk from the steam boats. The house contains nearly 200 apartments, most of which have fire places; and has a private entrance, leading to thirty suits of rooms, expressly arranged for the accommodation of families—has also seventy single lodging rooms. The establishment is furnished in the best modern style, and the Wines and Liquors have been selected with great care from the most celebrated vaults in New York and Boston. The proprietors, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on the different establishments they have been connected with in the eastern cities, hope, by their experience and personal attention, to gain for this Hotel a reputation equal to any in America. The Hotel was opened for the reception of transient and permanent boarders on the 1st of December.
SAMUEL H. DRAKE,
STEPHEN HASKELL.
Louisville, Nov. 25, 1833. [Jan. 14---3w]

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Joseph P. Beggs, late of this city, Jeweler and Silversmith, are hereby notified to make payment to the subscribers, his assignees, on or before the 31st inst., otherwise their accounts will be placed in proper hands for collection.
J. B. M'FADDEN,
WM. DOUGLASS,
*Assignees.*
January 10, 1834.—t31sti

**14** Quarter Casks SWEET MALAGA WINE, warranted pure, for sale by
JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Front and Water streets.
Nov. 15, 1833.

## FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND ON GRANT'S HILL,

HAVING a front of 147 feet 3 inches, or thereabouts, on Coal Lane, and of 195 feet on High street, on which are 2 frame houses, 2 stories in height. The property will be sold entire, or in separate lots, to suit purchasers. Apply to
B. DARLINGTON,
Market, between 3d & 4th sts.
Dec. 17, 1833---tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to JAMES ADAMS, Jr., are requested to call on his Assignees, and settle their respective accounts, immediately, or they will be placed in proper hands for collection.
M. TIERNAN,
WM. EBBS,
S. P. DARLINGTON, } Assignees.
January 16, 1834---d2w

HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL for 1834—with 21 beautifully finished Engravings.

The Literary Souvenir, for 1834, with 10 Engravings, edited by Alaric Watts. This day received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co., Market st.
N. B. A few copies of the above are only received, and those wanting a copy had better apply soon. Dec. 30, 1833.

## EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

| | |
|---|---|
| ALBANY, | Charleston, S. C, |
| Cincinnati, | Louisville, |
| Baltimore, | Mobile, |
| Norfolk, Va., | New York, |
| Nashville, | Portsmouth, N, H,, |
| Philadelphia, | Portland, Me., |
| Richmond, Va., | Providence, R. I., |
| Savannah, Geo.; | Washington, D. C., |
| St. Louis, Mo., | Wheeling, Va. |

Constantly for sale by
COOK & CASSAT,
Jan. 8, 1833. Wood Street.

## EXCHANGE.

MERCHANTS and others wishing to effect exchanges of uncurrent bank notes, &c., will find it to their advantage to call on
COOK & CASSAT,
Jan. 8. Wood Street.

**16** CASKS Western Reserve Cheese—Just Received and for sale.—Also, on hand a few Casks very Superior Cheese.
ISAIAH DICKEY.
January 2, 1834.

## WAREHOUSE TO LET!

TO LET, from the first of April next, that Warehouse, now occupied by A. Laughlin & Co. 194 Liberty street. For terms, apply to the Subscriber.
ALEX. LAUGHLIN.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 27, 1833.—tf

BROWN & BAILY'S
## CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE

IS now open for Exhibition at the new building, in Fifth street, near the Mansion House. In the collection will be found a great variety of

## LIVING ANIMALS.

The building is warmed by stoves, and seats are erected for the comfortable accommodation of spectators.

Hours of Exhibition, from 2 to 5, P. M., and 6½ to 9 in the evening.

☞ Admittance, 25 cents. Tickets can be procured at the Exchange, Pittsburgh, and Ohio and Kentucky Hotels, and at the Mansion House. Season Tickets for sale—apply at the door.
December 24, 1833—d3m.

## WILLIAM B. CONWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Diamond, next door to the Office of 'The Pittsburgh Gazette.'
December 3, 1833.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

GEORGE A. COOK, having this day taken R. S. CASSAT into copartnership, the business will in future be carried on under the firm of

## COOK & CASSAT,

Who will continue to transact the Exchange Business as usual.
Wood street, January 1, 1834. [Jan. 6]

## BRUCE & BRYAN.

BUY and sell second hand clothing—Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and scoured—shoe and boot blacking, continued—corner of Front and Wood streets.
December 9, 1833.

## LAW NOTICE.

## W. W. FETTERMAN
AND
## WILSON McCANDLESS

HAVE associated themselves as partners in the practice of the Law.

☞ Their Office is on Water street, 2d door above Evans' Steam Mill.
Dec. 23, 1833.

**11** HHDS. Prime N. O. SUGAR;
A few barrels 1833 MACKEREL.
Just received and for sale by
JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Nov. 21, 1833.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
## Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

SOLUBLE INK POWDER, AND IMPROVED WRITING INK.

PREPARED by Peter & Shinn, and sold wholesale and retail, at their Drug ware house, No. 52, Wood st.
Oct. 23, 1833---tf.

## W. W. FETTERMAN,

*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

HAS removed his office to his dwelling house, in Water street—2d door above the Steam Mill. August 24, 1833.

**100** Barrels best quality S. F. FLOUR. Just received and for sale by JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., No. 38 Water street.
Nov. 29, 1833.

## GEORGE SELDEN,

*ATTORNEY AT LAW*

OFFICE---Diamond, between Geo. Albree's Shoe Store, and the office of Alderman Enos
October 29---3m

## HOUSE FOR RENT.

I OFFER FOR RENT, the Three Story Brick House, No. 136 Liberty street, adjoining the 'Pittsburgh Brewery.' The terms will be moderate. A. W. FOSTER.
October 9—dtf

COMIC SKETCH BOOK.

A FEW Copies more of Finn's Comic Sketch Book. Just received by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Dec. 24. 44 Market street.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM DIEHL, late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, without delay—and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
CHRISTOPHER MAGEE,
WILLIAM HAYS,
September 30, 1833. *Executors.*

## TO RENT,

*A commodious House & Garden,*

WITH or without from 5 to 10 acres of good pasture, as may suit the renter—pleasantly situated in the north west corner of the borough of Allegheny. Also, one or two other tenements, with some land attached to each. For particulars, apply to John O'Hern, on the premises, or to the subscriber, at the Franklin Head Book Store, No. 48, Wood st.
Pittsburgh. M. P. O'HERN.
Oct. 4—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,

THE Subscribers, having purchased the interest of FRANCIS PRATT, in the Pittsburgh Penn Foundry, and Steam Engine Factory, the Partnership of M'Clurg, Pratt & Wade, is dissolved. Persons having claims against the firm, are desired to present them; and those indebted, will please settle with the subscribers only, as they alone are authorized to settle the business of the Partnership:
ALEX. M'CLURG,
W. WADE.
November 28, 1833.

☞ The business is continued by the subscribers, under the title of M'CLURG, WADE & Co.
ALEX. M'CLURG,
W. WADE.

## STOCKS

BOUGHT and sold;
Bills and notes of hand negotiated;
Exchange on Europe procured by
COOK & CASSAT,
Jan. 9, 1834. Wood street.

## JUVENILE NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

ENTERTAINING Anecdotes of Washington; exhibiting his Patriotism and Courage, Benevolence and Piety; with other excellent Traits of Character, with plates.

Scenes of American Wealth and Industry, in Produce, Manufactures, Trade, the Fisheries, &c. &c. for the instruction and amusement of Children and Youth.

Stories of Poland, by Robert Carver.

The Child's Picture Book of Indians—containing views of their costumes, ornaments, weapons, sports, habitations, war dances, &c., to which is added a Collection of Indian Anecdotes, Original and Selected: by a Citizen of New England.

China in Miniature; containing illustrations of the Manners, Customs, Character, and Costume of the People of that Empire, with sixteen colored Engravings.

This day received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 44 Market street.
Dec. 31, 1833.

## TO BE LET,

A Commodious Three Story Brick House, in Smithfield street, adjoining the Unitarian church. Possession can be had immediately, by application to BENJ. BAKEWELL.
Dec. 31, 1833—3w

**25** Kegs No. 1, 2, & 3, SHOT;
24 Half Barrels, No. 2 MACKEREL;
1000 lbs. Spanish Soal LEATHER;
10 bales BUFFALOE ROBES.
For sale by
*JAMES IRWIN,*
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Dec. 27, 1833.

## LAW NOTICE.

## J. S. PEYTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS made an arrangement with Walter Forward, Esq., and is authorized to inform the public that, in all professional business, he will be aided by the counsel and advice of Mr. Forward, except when Mr. Forward has been retained on the opposite side.

Office, south side of the Diamond, two doors west of Market street.
Dec. 28, 1833.

**25** BALES HEMP, (first quality;)
163 Kegs Manufactured Ky. Tobacco;
400 Boxes Common Segars, (good quality;)
150 Boxes Melee Segars, (good quality.)
For sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.,
No. 38, Water street.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 29.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MOSES CULLEN, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are required to make payment to the subscribers without delay—and those having claims against said estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
C. DARRAGH,
JOHN CHESS,
November 30---tf *Executors.*

## TO RENT,

THE House at the corner of Irwin's alley and Penn street, lately occupied by the subscriber. The house is large and commodious, having two large parlors, kitchen, bed chambers, &c. &c., and is in good repair. It is well calculated for a genteel Boarding House. Possession can be given immediately.
JOHN HERRON.
September 17---dtf

## OHIO LANDS.

THE subscriber will exchange the following tracts of land, in Ohio, for property in this city, or its vicinity, on fair terms:

2,200 acres, 12 miles north of Bellefontaine, the county seat of Logan county. This tract is of the best quality, well watered, with fine springs, and the Mad river and Lake Erie Rail Road, the stock of which is subscribed, and the work to be commenced immediately, passes through it.

1,200 acres, about five miles from the above tract.

702 acres, Fayette county, two miles from Leesburg.

The two last tracts are also of of excellent quality, and supplied with springs.---The titles to these lands are good, having been patented by the United States, and the taxes are paid to the present time.
ADAM HAYS.
Dec. 16, 1833.—tf

A FLUTE FOR SALE.

A FLUTE, with extra silver Keys and Slides, and of a superior tone and manufacture—for sale low by JOHN I. KAY & Co.

## NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening at No. 97, Market, between Fifth and Liberty streets, a large and elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, Irish Linens, Hosiery, &c., which they are prepared to sell, Wholesale or Retail, at a very small advance on eastern prices.

Country Merchants, and others, are especially invited to call and examine their stock of Cloths, which, being selected with a careful attention to the prevailing *modes*—and, from its extent and variety, embracing every color, quality, and fashion, cannot fail to meet the wants of all those who may favor them with a call.
REYNOLDS & WILLIAMS.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1833—tf

**100** BBLS. Rectified Whiskey;
32 bbls. American Brandy.
Just received, and for sale at No. 38, Water street. JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.
November 29, 1833.

## JOHN CHISLETT,

*ARCHITECT,*

*Penn street, corner of Garrison Alley,*

PITTSBURGH

WILL furnish designs for public and private buildings, and attend to any business in the line of his profession, on the shortest notice.

J. C. has in his employ skilful workmen in the Marble business, and can supply every variety of Marble Chimney Pieces, Monuments, Tombs, &c., and Marble Ornamental Work of every description.

N. B.—A well assorted collection of designs, of the most approved modern taste, for Chimney Pieces, Monuments, &c., kept for inspection and choice. November 11, 1833---tf

## NEW BRIGHTON SCHOOLS,
30 MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH.

THIS Establishment consists of three separate Departments, viz:—
A Boarding School, for Young Ladies;
A Boarding School, for Young Gentlemen, &
A Juvenile School, for both sexes.

All the Branches usually pursued, in the most respectable *Female Seminaries and Colleges of the United States*, are here successfully taught by

M. T. C. Gould, Principal;

Rev. Alexander McJunkin, Teacher of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Rudolph Zickwolf, late Graduate of the University of Frankfort, Teacher of German, French, Italian, Music, &c. &c.

Miss Saywood, of Boston, (late of Philadelphia,) Teacher of all the English Branches, &c.

Miss Worcester, from the same places, Teacher of the Juvenile School, &c., &c.

Miss A. E. Gould, Teacher of Music, Painting, Drawing, Gilding, Bronzing, and other Ornamental Branches, &c.

N. B. For further particulars, see bills, or call on Messrs. Johnston & Stockton, agents.

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

December 30th, 1833.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Richelieu; a Tale of France: a new edition, in 2 vols.

The Waverly Anecdotes; illustrative of the incidents, character, and scenery described in the Novels and Romances of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. in two vols.

Flora's interpreter; or the American Book of Flowers and sentiments; by Mrs. S. J. Hall, editor of the 'Ladies' Magazine,' & author of 'Northwood,' 'Sketches of American Character,' &c.

Observations on the Deranged Manifestations of the Mind, or Insanity: by J. G. Spurzheim, M. D. Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London and of the Universities of Vienna and Paris, with an Appendix, by A. Brigham, M. D.

A View of the Elementary Principles of Education—Founded on the Study of the Nature of Man. By J. G. Spurzheim, M. D., of the Universities of Vienna and Paris, &c. &c. Third American Edition.

Outlines of Phrenology; by G. Spurzheim, M. D.; being also a Manual of Reference for the Marked Bust.

Remarks on the Influence of Mental Cultivation and Mental Excitement upon Health. By Amasiah Brigham, M. D.

This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44, Market street, between 2d and 3d streets.

January 6, 1834—1mo.

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## FOR MOBILE.

THE STEAM BOAT PROTECTOR, John Haggerty, Master, will depart for the above port, on the 20th instant.

☞For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or to

WILLIAM SRODES.

January 3, 1834.

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THE Jinuine Edishun of Major Jack Downings Letters, &c.—The Life and Writings of Major Jack Downing, of Downingsville, away down east, in the State of Maine, written by himself, 2d Boston edition, Illustrated, and embellished with 12 truly splendid Engravings; including a faithful likeness of the Major himself. A few copies just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,

Jan. 2, 1834. 73 Wood Street.

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### TO LET.

THAT Spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Water street and Chancery Lane, formerly occupied by James Adams, Jr.

Possession can be given immediately. ☞For terms, apply to the subscribers, or to Mr. F. R. Smith, on the premises.

MICHAEL TIERNAN,
WILLIAM EBBS,
S. P. DARLINGTON,
Assignees of J. Adams, Jr.

Oct. 15, 1833.—tf

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MADEIRA. Sherry, Teneriffe,
Old L. P. Madeira WINES;
Pale and Brown Sherry;
L. P. Teneriffe—equal to some of the Wines of Madeira.

The above Wines are in the best possible condition for immediate use—on drought; and Wines of the same description, pure, rich, and mellow, in Bottle; with an extensive Stock of Port, Lisbon, and other Wines, all of which may be had, either by Retail or Wholesale.

ALEX. BAILIE,
Corner of Market and Third streets.

August 16, 1833.

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## FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.

THESE scales are constructed upon an improved principle; are fitted up with great care by the manufacturers, and warranted to weigh with accuracy from half a pound to 12,000. Being placed in, and forming part of, the floor, the process of weighing is performed with ease and facility, while the space they occupy may be improved as a passage way or for other purposes.

The construction of these scales is such that they are little liable to derangement of wear, and their perfect operation will be guaranteed for any reasonable length of time.

The usual objection, that a new method of weighing cannot be safely entrusted to unskilful hands, is obviated by the use of the improved Balance, concerning which are the following remarks in the Journal of the Franklin Institute, of the state of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, for June, 1833. (Edited by Thos. P. Jones, M. D., late Superintendent of the Patent Office, at Washington, Professor of Mechanics in the Franklin Institute, &c.

"The Messrs. Fairbanks, some time since, obtained a patent for a Platform Weighing Machine, and this mode of adjuating and graduating the Beam of the Balance, and the weights, was devised by them with a view to its employment with the before mentioned machine. We have had an opportunity of examining one of their balances, and have been much pleased with it: this examination, however, was not necessary to the conviction that it possesses a just claim to the character of a real improvement, the whole arrangement being so simple as to enable any person to perceive that it is well adapted to the purpose contemplated, that of facilitating the business of weighing, and more especially of heavy articles."

The subscriber, as Agent, will receive orders for the above Scales, which will be made in this city to order. They can be seen at his Warehouse, No. 84, Front street.

Nov. 8, 1833. MOSES ATWOOD.

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## CHEAP FAMILY BIBLES.

**100** QUARTO FAMILY BIBLES;
300 Pocket do.;
500 Testaments;
500 Bunyan's Works;
500 Afflicted Man's Companion;
500 Hervey's Meditations.

For sale at COOK & SCHOYER'S,
Late Sylvester's, corner of Wood and Third sts.

October 8, 1833.

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**THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.**
*Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,*
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

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## SATIN BEAVER HAT MANUFACTORY,
NO. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

*WILSON & SMITH, from N. York,*

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns, that they have commenced the manufacture of the above beautiful and elegant article, so much admired and worn throughout Europe, and the principal cities in the United States.

W. & S. beg leave to observe, that, after various experiments, they have at last succeeded in bringing this Hat to the highest state of perfection, and they can assert, with confidence, that in point of color, lightness, elasticity, durability, and general beauty of appearance, they cannot be surpassed by the most expensive Hat that is made. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine them, and judge for themselves.

Wholesale Dealers supplied at the same prices as in the New York markets.

April 23—1y

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ABSCONDED from the Clinton Paper Mill, Steubenville, ABRAHAM WILLARD, an indented apprentice to Henry Holdship & Son.

All persons are cautioned against employing, harboring, or trusting him, as we will pay no debts of his contracting.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

June 21, 1833.

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### OFFICE
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

*WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,*

| | |
|---|---|
| American Gold, | Guineas, |
| Sovereigns, | Ducats, |
| Doubloons, | Napoleons, |
| Guilders, | Ten Thalers, |
| Louisd'ors, | Johannes. |

*Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:*

Drafts and Notes of hand collected:

*Interest allowed on Special Deposits:*

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

COOK & CASSAT,
Jan. 8. Exchange Brokers.

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## CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
*Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.*

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

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FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

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## Alexander Bailie's Wine Store,
CORNER OF THIRD AND MARKET STREETS,

WHERE he has on hand, and for sale, the following Superior Wines:

Chateaux Margaux,
do. Lafitte,
do. Leoville,
do. Latour,
Markebroner, 1807,
Johannesberger, 1811,
St. Julien Medoc,
Haut Sauterne.

ALSO—Every description of Wines kept constantly on hand. Apply as above.

June 18, 1833—tf

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FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

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*Storage, Forwarding, and Commission* WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

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## TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

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DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness. Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

Utica, Jan. 6, 1830.

*To Dr. Hitchcock.*—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

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PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

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**25** HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;

In store, and for sale, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 25.—tf.

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## Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

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## NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

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The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

**THOMPSON & SCOTT,**

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage o the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.

Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

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*MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.*

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

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The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831

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*Ackermann's Forget Me Not, for* 1834.

ACKERMANN'S Forget Me Not, a Christmas, New Year, and Birth Day Present, for 1834, with 11 Splendid Engravings—edited by Frederick Shoberl, (a very few copies only received.)

Portrait Album of Illustrious and Eminent Personages of the nineteenth century, with Memoirs. By William Jerden, Esq., F. S. A. M. R. S. S. M. R. A. S., &c. Dedicated, by permission, to the King. This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, between 2d and 3d streets.

November 11—tf

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## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership formerly existing between the Subscribers, under the name and firm of S. C. BEVER & CO., was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 5th instant.

All persons who are indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to C. Bever, who is duly authorized to receive and receipt for the same; and all persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present the same to S. C. Bever.

S. C. BEVER,
WILLIAM EBERHART.

☞The business will, hereafter, be carried on by the Subscribers, under the firm of BEVER & WOLTZ, who solicit a share of the public patronage and custom.

S. C. BEVER,
G. B. WOLTZ,

Brownsville, July 12, 1833.—tf

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CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

## Washington Jackson & Riddle,
*No. 20, South Front street,*
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

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*ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.*

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer s vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

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## E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

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### GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes givingt emporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradully increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

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## Receiving & Forwarding House,
*NEW ORLEANS*

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

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### FLAX SEED.

THE Highest price, in Cash, will be given for Flax Seed, by

McKEE, CLARKE & Co.

August 17, 1833.—tf

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## *Butler Lands for Sale.*

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on very accommodating terms, the following tracts of land, in Butler county.

Nos. 234, 235, containing 212 acres each, situate in Cunningham's District, Buffalo township, Butler county.

Nos. 226, 227, 228, containing 212 acres each, situate in Cunningham's District, Middlesex township, Butler county.

Nos. 255, 260, 261, 266, 273, containing 300 acres each, situate in Butler township, Cunningham's District, Butler county.

The above tracts are very suitable for German settlers and others. They are composed of good upland, with a due proportion of meadow, abounding in good springs of water, and plentifully timbered.

*Terms.* One third in hands—the balance in three annual instalments.

☞For further particulars, apply to

JOHN I. KAY,
June 28, 1833—tf Pittsburgh, Pa.

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*TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.*

**JOHN I. KAY & CO.**

## *Booksellers and Stationers,*

NO. 44 MARKET STREET, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh, respectfully inform Country Merchants and others, that they can be supplied, at the lowest prices, with School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Writing and Wrapping Papers, Wall and Window Blind Papers, Day Books and Legers of all sizes, &c. &c.

N. B.—The highest market price given for Rags and Tanners' Scraps. Country Merchants would do well by calling as above, and examining for themselves. Sept. 26—d6t3awtf.

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☞JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE of the State of Pennsylvania. Number 5. Volume 12—for November, 1833.

CONTENTS.—Production of Vegetable Oils; on Meteorology, by J. P. Espy; Large Volumescope, by Professor Hare; Apparatus showing the effect of pressure on Effervescences, by do.; Apparatus for combustion of Leaf Metal in Chlorine, by do.; on the date of some observations of Dr. Franklin, by Prof. A. D. Bache.

*Franklin Institute.*—Conversation Meeting; report on Weights and Measures, (appendix to.)

*American Patents.*—List of Patents for May, with remarks by the editor.

*Specifications.*—For improvement in Paddle Wheels, Espy's.

*English Patents.*—For Capstans, Lihou's; for making Gas, Dickson & Ikin's; for preserving Copper from Oxydation, Perkins'.

*Translations.*—List of French Patents.

*Selections.*—Application of steam expansively, by E. Galloway; report on Blackfriars Bridge, by Walker & Burges; lecture on the prevention of Dry Rot, by Professor Faraday; on the use of steam expansively, by J. Farey.

*Popular Science.*—On the instinct of Birds, by J. Blackwell; Meteorological Observations for September. Just received by

Jan. 15, 1833. D. M. HOGAN.

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## FOR RENT.

TWO Two Story Brick Houses, in Fourth street, near Chancery Lane, convenient for private families.

One Two Story Brick House and ground, on Smithfield street, at the corner of Second street.

Also, a Room, in the Second Story of the Museum, lately occupied by the Philological Society. Enquire of

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1834.

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*AMERICAN ALMANAC, for* 1834.

THE American Almanac, and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1834.

This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, between 2d and 3d streets.

December 3, 1833.

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## TO RENT,

THREE three story brick houses, on Liberty street, uear to the end of Third. These houses have been lately finised in the best manner, each having every accommodation for a family, and equal in finish and convenience to any in the city. Possession given immediately if required.

ALSO to Rent, A two story frame Dwelling House on Second st. near to the corner of Market, with a back building thirty three feet long, containing a large Dining Room, Chamber, Kitchen, and Wash house, connected with the front by two open Porches. On the premises are stabling, coach house, coal house, and large yard all in good order. For terms apply to

JOHN LITTLE,
Corner of Market & Water streets.

December 16, 1833.—d1m.

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## TYPE FOUNDRY.

HAVING purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry, the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business, and for the convenience of their friends and patrons, have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city. As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours' notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. Their assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other Ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Cases, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book Binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts in the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying *sorts* for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binny & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.

JOHNSTON & SMITH,
No. 6, George street.

Philad. Feb. 18, 1833.

N. B. A good Washington Super Royal Press, and 3 Standing Presses, in good order—together with several founts of 2d hand type, will be sold low.

Stereotyping, in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.

March 19.

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## To Baltimore and Philadelphia
*TRAVELLERS.*

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via Chesapeake and Delaware canal, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

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NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay

January 21.

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NEW WORKS.

VILLAGE BELLES—a Novel; in two volumes, 12 mo.

History of Spain and Portugal, Vol. 5: being No. 23 of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.

This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

No. 44. Market st., between 2d and 3d sts.

Nov. 13—tf